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BOTANY.—*Notes on the genus Staurogyne*.¹ E. C. LEONARD, U. S. National Museum. (Communicated by WILLIAM R. MAXON.)

Staurogyne, a genus of Acanthaceae, subfamily Nelsonioideae, was described² by Wallich in 1831. He published at that time a single species, *S. argentea*, citing as type a specimen collected in Silet by F. D. Silva. The following year Nees established³ the genus *Ebermaiera*, now considered a synonym of *Staurogyne*, describing four species, *E. humilis* and *E. thyrsoides* from Burma, *E. axillaris* from Penang, and *E. mandiocana* from Brazil. Up to the present, various authors have recognized about 80 species. The majority of these however, were published under *Ebermaiera*, and although Kuntze⁴ in

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² Pl. Asiat. Rar. 2: 80. pl. 186, 1831.

³ Pl. Asiat. Rar. 3: 75. 1832.

⁴ Rev. Gen. Pl. 2: 497. 1891.



FIG. 1.—*Staurogyne agrestis* Leonard, sp. nov. A, portion of horizontal branch; B, capsule; C, the posterior calyx lobe and one of the lateral and anterior pairs; D, bractlets; E, bract; F, corolla, opened to show stamens. (All nat. size.)



FIG. 2.—*Staurogyne trinitensis* Leonard, sp. nov. A, portion of plant, nat. size; B, bract; C, bractlet; D, posterior calyx segment and one of the lateral and anterior pairs. (B, C, D, twice nat. size.)

1891 made numerous transfers, a considerable number remain to be reclassified.

The genus *Staurogyne* consists of shrubby or herbaceous plants with usually yellow or purplish flowers borne in spikes or narrow racemes. It is readily distinguished from other genera of the subfamily by its 4 stamens (usually with a minute sterile fifth stamen or staminode) and by its irregular calyx, the posterior segment being broader and usually longer than the others.

The species of this genus are widely distributed in the tropics of both hemispheres; in America they are most numerous in the mountainous regions of eastern Brazil. Unfortunately many are still unrepresented in America herbaria.

Two new species are described in the present paper, one from Panama and Nicaragua, the other from Trinidad. Also, three are transferred from *Ebermaiera* to *Staurogyne*, one is renamed, and another is reduced to synonymy.

Staurogyne agrestis Leonard, sp. nov.

Herba; caules erecti vel procumbentes, subteretes, pilosi; folia ovata vel oblongo-ovata, apice obtusa, basi angustata, parce pilosa, petiolis pilosis; spicae terminales; bracteae oblongo-ovatae, apice acutae, basi angustatae, pilosae et glanduloso-pubescentes; bracteolae lanceolatae; calycis lacinae inaequales, pilosae et glanduloso-pubescentes, posteriore oblongo-lanceolata, 3-nervia, ceteris linearibus, acutis, 1-nerviis; corolla glabra, labio superiore bilobo, inferiore trilobo, lobis rotundatis; capsula oblonga, glabra vel apice minute pubescens; semina minuta, ovoidea, minute papillosa.

A low herb, becoming subligneous at base; stems much branched, erect or procumbent, subterete, often purplish, the lowermost branches spreading, up to 20 cm long, curved upward at tip, pilose, the hairs up to 1.5 mm long; petioles up to 7 mm long, pilose; leaf blades ovate to oblong-ovate, up to 3.5 cm long and 2 cm wide, obtuse at apex, narrowed at base, sometimes purplish with age, sparingly pilose, the hairs of the lower surface confined chiefly to the costa and lateral veins (6 to 9 pairs); flowers borne in narrow spikelike racemes (these terminating all the branches), crowded or the lowermost distant, the rachis pilose; bracts oblong-ovate, the lowermost about 10 mm long and 5 mm wide, thence successively smaller upward, acute at tip, narrowed at base, faintly 3-nerved, appressed-pilose or subglabrous above, the lower surface pubescent with short straight glandular hairs about 0.25 mm long or the costa bearing a few longer slender eglandular ones; pedicels up to 1.5 mm long, bearing at middle a pair of 1-nerved, lanceolate bractlets 5 mm long and 1.5 mm wide; calyx segments unequal, the posterior segment oblong-lanceolate, 5 mm long and 1 mm wide, 3-nerved, the anterior pair linear, 4.5 mm long, 0.5 mm wide, 1-nerved, the lateral pair subulate, 4 mm long and about 0.25 mm wide, 1-nerved, all pilose or shortly glandular-pubescent; corolla 5 or 6 mm long, glabrous, purple (?), the tube 1 mm in diameter below middle, thence enlarged to 1.5 mm at throat, the 2 upper lobes rounded, about 1 mm wide, the lower middle lobe obovate, 1.5 mm long, 1.75 mm wide, the lateral lobes oval and somewhat smaller; filaments